

EMPATHY.

Condolence to
Ship Accident.

CHANCE OUT EXPENSE

Officer Coming for Man Who Was Arrested and Released After Confessing He Had Attempted to Kill His Cousin and Was a Fugitive from Canadian Justice.

After being arrested and then released, Daniel Glass, the young soldier stationed at the Washington Barracks, who a few days ago confessed to his commanding officer that four years ago he attempted to murder his cousin, is again in the toils.

Telegrams from both K. P. McCaskill, chief of the government detectives at Montreal, and Louis Maynard, sheriff of St. John, Quebec, who were received late last night at police headquarters, requested that the man be held in custody, notwithstanding the fact that only a day ago they agreed that no attempt to secure the extradition of Glass would be made.

When information was first received by the local police authorities concerning the remarkable confession made by the young soldier, in which he told how he had attempted to kill his relative and then sent to his house, a telegram was sent to St. John, Quebec, chief of detectives at Montreal, asking what disposition should be made of the man.

In a reply made to Capt. Boardman on Tuesday night, Carpenter said that the authorities of the district where Glass claimed to have been born had said that the story which he told was true, but that they did not think the case warranted the expenditure of the money necessary for extradition.

Acting on this information, the authorities here notified the police of the Second precinct to release the man. Last night Glass, accompanied by two fellow soldiers, called at police headquarters to get his watch and some money that had been taken from him at the time of his arrest. He had hardly had time to get to the barracks, when the telegram arrived from the Canadian authorities requesting that he be held.

Three Charges Against Him.
The telegram stated that Glass was wanted there on the charge of arson and attempted murder, and for breaking jail at St. John, Quebec. The Canadian police said that a representative of their department would be immediately sent to this city, and would bring with him the necessary papers for extradition. Lieut. Peck noted the officials at the barracks immediately on receipt of the messages, and requested that Glass be held in custody in the guardhouse at the reservation. This morning he will probably be returned to one of the precinct station houses.

PURE-FOOD LAWS CLASH.

Judge to Decide Whether District or Federal Act Prevails.

Judge Kimball, when he resumes the bench in the District branch of the Police Court to-morrow, will be called upon to decide whether milk sold in the District of Columbia should contain more than 3 1/2, or more than 3 3/4 per cent of butter fat.

Attorney C. F. Diggs, for the Retail Grocers' Protective Association, in the case of Charles Z. Posey, 317 Tenth street southwest, charged with selling milk below the standard, contends that the new pure-food law now in effect repeals the former law governing the sale of milk, and that therefore Mr. Posey's prosecution under the old law is illegal.

The old law prescribed 3 1/2 as the minimum percentage of butter fat, and the new law 3 3/4 per cent, and it is this one-fourth of 1 per cent upon which the fight will be based. Judge Bundy yesterday adjourned the case pending the arrival of Judge Kimball.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1907. 8 a. m. Conditions are still unsettled over the northern portion of the country, and there were showers from Southern New England and the Middle Atlantic States westward to the Dakotas, Florida, Western Louisiana, Eastern Texas, and Southern Colorado.

It is decidedly cooler in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and the Dakotas, while in the Central valleys, the South and Southwest high temperatures continue.

There will be showers Thursday from the Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lake region eastward to Southern New England, and also in Florida, Louisiana, the eastern portion of Eastern Texas, and probably in the Central Rocky Mountain region. There will be showers Friday in the Lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, Eastern Florida, and along the Gulf coast.

The South Atlantic and the interior of the East Gulf States, the Missouri Valley, and the West generally the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday. It will be cooler Thursday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and warmer Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The winds along the New England coast will be light to fresh westerly to east, on the Middle Atlantic coast light to fresh westerly to south, on the South Atlantic coast light to fresh easterly, possibly increasing on the Florida coast; on the East Gulf coast light to fresh westerly to south; on the West Gulf coast light to fresh southeasterly; on the Lower Lakes fresh east to southeast, and on the Upper Lakes fresh westerly to south, increasing variable. Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh northeast to southeast winds, unsettled and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

Local Temperature.

Midnight, 62°; 2 a. m., 62°; 4 a. m., 67°; 6 a. m., 67°; 8 a. m., 69°; 10 a. m., 73°; 12 noon, 73°; 2 p. m., 72°; 4 p. m., 72°; 6 p. m., 67°; 8 p. m., 66°; 10 p. m., 66°; Maximum, 73°; minimum, 66°.

Relative humidity, 8 a. m., 65°; 2 p. m., 55°; 8 p. m., 58°; 10 p. m., 58°; 12 noon, 63°; 4 p. m., 63°; 6 p. m., 63°; 8 p. m., 63°; 10 p. m., 63°; Maximum, 63°; minimum, 55°.

Registered Standard thermometer, 9 a. m., 63°; 12 noon, 65°; 2 p. m., 63°; 4 p. m., 63°; 6 p. m., 63°; 8 p. m., 63°; 10 p. m., 63°.

Tide Table.

To-day—High tide, 5:25 a. m. and 6 p. m.; low tide, 12:30 a. m.

To-morrow—High tide, 6:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; low tide, 12:25 a. m. and 1:15 p. m.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall, for the twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

City	Max.	Min.	8 p. m.	Rain.
Asheville, N. C.	84	56	74	
Atlanta, Ga.	86	70	79	
Baltimore, Md.	80	64	64	0.15
Boston, Mass.	70	51	54	0.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	64	34	42	0.2
Chicago, Ill.	70	56	68	0.68
Cincinnati, Ohio	68	52	58	0.58
Cheyenne, Wyo.	78	51	70	0.2
Des Moines, Iowa	64	55	55	0.04
Denver, Colo.	68	52	72	
Galveston, Tex.	80	50	60	0.38
Hartford, Conn.	60	39	56	
Indianapolis, Ind.	68	52	58	0.58
Jacksonville, Fla.	82	72	72	0.38
Kansas City, Mo.	70	54	64	
Little Rock, Ark.	80	60	68	
Marquette, Mich.	64	34	42	
Memphis, Tenn.	70	54	64	
New Orleans, La.	80	74	80	
New York, N. Y.	68	52	58	0.28
Omaha, Neb.	62	32	42	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	78	68	74	0.01
Salt Lake City, Utah	68	38	48	
St. Louis, Mo.	80	72	84	
St. Paul, Minn.	68	54	78	
St. Petersburg, Fla.	80	70	82	
Washington, D. C.	82	70	82	

LUSITANIA THE LIMIT

Can't Beat Her, Claims Designer, Here on Visit.

THROWS OUT DEFT TO GERMANS

England Intends to Have the Fastest Ships, Is Boast of William Wier, of Scotland, Who Drew the Plans for Giant Cunard's Machinery.

"The greatest speed that can be attained in ocean travel under the present conditions is embodied in the Lusitania, and she will be the queen of the seas for many years to come."

William Wier, of Glasgow, Scotland, who designed and furnished most of the machinery for the giant steamer, made the above statement in the course of an interview at the Sheshan Hotel last night. In company with William J. Luke, the designer of the vessel, and J. Fred Neilson, of Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. Wier has just completed his maiden trip to this city, and left here last night for New York, where he will leave for Liverpool on the return voyage of the Lusitania. He was among those who came over here on the recent record-breaking trip, and he is enthusiastic over the capabilities of the boat.

Limit for Big Boats Reached.

"So long as the ocean boats are made as heavy as the Lusitania and draw as much water as she does the speed cannot be materially increased, no matter how great the dimensions and power of the engines. The resistance of the water is too great and the giant propellers can hardly be expected to do more than they have done in the case of the Lusitania. There is no doubt in my mind that she will do a knot or two better before she has made many more trips. While it is true that she was tried out thoroughly before she started on her recent journey across the ocean, it requires more than one or two trips to get the machinery in prime working order and to give the men that accustomed feeling which alone can get the best out of a boat. The turbine type of engine with which the Lusitania is equipped is especially adapted to high speed, and when a ship is kept at the top notch continually she will be found to be much more economical than a reciprocating engine. These turbine engines are to be used in the Dreadnought and all of England's latest battle ships."

Built for Speed and Steadiness.

When asked as to the truth in the report that the Cunard Line ships were narrow and trembled amidships when at high speed, Mr. Wier said:

"Our ships are as wide and as steady as any that float. There is, of course, a natural tendency to tremble a bit, which is due to the revolutions of the engines, but the Lusitania is much more steady than any ship I have ever been on. Seakickness is practically unknown."

In response to the question as to whether the Cunard Line built mainly for speed, while the German line built for strength and steadiness, Mr. Wier said:

"The German lines are competitive lines and I do not care to discuss them too freely, but I know that our boats are built with an idea of making them the finest in the world for speed, steadiness, and strength."

To Keep Tab on the Germans.

"Do you believe that the Germans will exceed the speed of the Lusitania?" Mr. Wier was asked.

"If they do, we will try as hard as we can to go them one better. We are bent on having the fastest and best ships in the world, and I am sure that it will be many years before we consider it necessary to start on larger and better ships. We will make no changes in the sister ship to the Lusitania, and that alone should show that the Cunard Company is perfectly satisfied with her."

VETERAN STRICKEN ON STREET

Soldiers' Home Authorities Decline to Send Ambulance for Sick Man.

Philip J. Douglas, fifty-five years of age, an inmate of the National Soldiers' Home, suffered a stroke of paralysis while on Lincoln avenue northeast about 8 o'clock last night and fell to the pavement.

Several people in the neighborhood went to his assistance and a call was sent to the hospital at this home for the ambulance. When the ambulance arrived, the authorities refused to send for the man, although they have an ambulance supposed to be used for such emergencies.

After some delay the Freedmen's Hospital authorities were notified and an ambulance came for the soldier and carried him to that hospital.

Alabama to Join Pacific Fleet.

After thorough examination of the nature of an accident on the battle ship Alabama, experts have reported to the Navy Department that the ship will be able to accompany her sister battleships on the cruise to the Pacific. The accident was the cracking of the port high pressure cylinder. She will be sent to the New York Navy Yard after her latest practice and temporary repairs can be made. It is said, in ample time for her to start with the other ships.

Christian Xander's Stomach Bitters

(Moral Paris Exposition, 1906.)
Absolute Cure for MALARIA, FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, and INDIGESTION.
75c per bottle. See full list.

Christian Xander's
Quality 909 7th St. Phone M. 274
House 909 7th St. N. Branch House.

JOBS FOR THOUSANDS

Work Here for 250,000 Aliens at Fair Wages.

MILLION SETTLERS NEEDED

Chief T. V. Powderly, of the Bureau of Immigration, Reports to Secretary Strauss that Employers of Labor Have Places Open at from \$3 Per Week to \$3 Per Day.

More than 250,000 aliens—men, women, and children—can procure work in the United States at wages ranging from a week to \$50 a day, according to a report made to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor by Terence V. Powderly, chief of the Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

Chief Powderly bases his opinion as to the demand for labor in this country on information received from governors of States, State officials connected with labor, and agricultural departments, and large employers of labor. He expresses the belief that the demand for workmen is greater than is reflected in his report, pointing out that the Division of Information, which was created by Congress with a view to diverting the tide of immigration from the big cities, has only been in commission since July 1, and had not covered the entire labor field.

Thousands of Jobs Now Open.

"From individual employers we have received specific information which will enable us to immediately place 1,235 aliens, at wages ranging from \$1.25 to \$3 per day," he says, in his report. "From commissions of labor and State boards of agriculture we have information, reliable in character, but indefinite as to detail, certifying that \$4,000 people can find employment, at wages ranging from \$18 a month to \$3 per day. From the commissions of agriculture and three States information has been received to the effect that an aggregate of 1,000,000 settlers on lands are needed."

Chief Powderly recommends the establishment in the large industrial centers of branch offices of the Division of Information, which should keep in touch with employers of labor.

Wants Office at Ellis Island.

He would open a large office of the kind at Ellis Island, and so far as that station is concerned, he urges that an office of the Division of Information should be established there at once, and placed in charge of Inspector Philip Cowen.

Chief Powderly would not only have branch intelligence offices established in all the large cities, but he recommends that men and women be placed on steamers to instruct immigrants where they should go to find employment. In this connection he says:

"It would be well to designate certain well-qualified men and women to travel upon steamships and inform immigrants what to expect on arrival in this country. With such persons coming in direct contact with the immigrants on shipboard, answering their questions, and explaining the meaning of the bulletins and other publications of the division of information great good must follow."

Fullest Data Is Desired.

It is the purpose of Chief Powderly, in accordance with the terms of the law creating the division of information, to secure complete data respecting labor conditions in every State in the Union, in the form of bulletins and circulars, and put such literature in the hands of every arriving immigrant. In addition to having circulars telling of labor conditions distributed on immigrant ships, Chief Powderly urges that they should be posted at all important points in Europe.

"The division of information," says Chief Powderly, "is now engaged in responding with the most complete and accurate details, and is urging upon all with whom it has dealings to consider the importance of notifying the division promptly of the need of laborers, skilled and unskilled, urban, suburban, or agricultural, so that we will be able at all times to supply reliable information as to labor conditions to those who seek homes among us."

JUDSON REPORT STIRS NAVY

Captain Fears Result in Case of War with Big Power.

Declares Country Is in Danger of Disastrous Conflict if Navy Is Not Improved.

An unusual government document, and one that has caused no end of comment in army and navy circles, has been forwarded to the War Department by Capt. William V. Judson, of the corps of engineers, U. S. A.

Capt. Judson is one of the officers sent to China to report on the operations of the Russian and Japanese armies, and he returned to the United States filled with the deepest forebodings and dark prophecies as to what would happen to this country in the event of a war with any first-class power.

He declares that only by adopting certain measures of improvement, both in the army and the navy, which he outlines in graphic words, can the country be saved from "a disastrous and shameful war." He intimates that the United States navy is not up to the standard of other nations, either in personnel or equipment, and hints mysteriously at coming wars with the certainty of a chosen prophet, seeming to feel that both Japan and Germany are awaiting a chance to pounce upon a defenseless nation. The weakness of the United States he attributes mainly to the weaknesses and embarrassments growing out of the occupation of the Philippines, the Panama Canal, and the Monroe doctrine. On the whole there are few features of the established government that appear to be run in accordance with Capt. Judson's views.

Capt. Judson has always been regarded as a competent and capable officer, and his somewhat unusual report has caused some comment among his brother officers.

Officers at the Army and Navy Club last night would make but little comment on the report, and would hardly admit having read it.

An officer prominent in army circles, however, said that he was very much surprised at the report. He further said that in all probability the report would be accepted just as any other document of that sort was received.

Conan Doyle Is Married.

London, Sept. 18.—In St. Margaret's Church, the marriage of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Miss Joan Leslie were celebrated in the presence of a small, select company. Owing to the prominence of the bridegroom, the ceremony was shrouded in secrecy. Mr. Doyle is forty-eight and the bride half his age.

DROPS KLINE PEONAGE CASES.

Government Believes Practice in North Carolina Is at End.

The Department of Justice announces that E. A. Kline, tried in the Federal Court for the Eastern district of North Carolina, at Beaufort, for alleged violation of the peonage laws, and acquitted by a jury, will not be tried in other cases against him.

This action was taken on the recommendation of United States Attorney Sanner, who explained that he did not care to try the accused again on practically the same facts presented at the former trial. Assistant Attorney General Russell, who worked up the evidence for the government in the peonage cases, said yesterday that the violation of the law had decreased in number materially since the Federal authorities had become active in running down the offenders.

MEN'S WEAR AT A BARGAIN.

Posner Stock to Be Sold at Goldenberg's Commencing Saturday.

One of the largest bargain sales Washington has ever seen commences on Saturday morning at Goldenberg's "The Dependable Store," Seventh and K streets. The sale will continue until over \$20,000 worth of merchandise has been sold. The Goldenberg establishment has purchased the entire stock of Posner's, 923 Pennsylvania avenue. This includes their large lines of men's and boys' clothing, hats, shoes, furnishings, &c.

The reputation of the Goldenberg Store, together with the character of the Posner stock, should bring everybody to this sale who appreciates this opportunity to take advantage of the bargains offered. The circumstance of the purchase of an entire stock of this size will permit of such reductions that the public will get these goods at 20 cents on the dollar. The Herald of Saturday morning will contain all the details of the sale, with a partial list of the extraordinary bargain opportunities. The sale will continue during the following week, until the entire Posner stock has been disposed of.

REWARDED MEN KNOWN HERE

Stevens and White, Honored by Japan, Formerly of This City.

Their Work for the Mikado During Russo-Japanese War Earns Them \$10,000 Each.

A brief dispatch from Tokyo announcing that the Japanese government had made grants of \$10,000 each to Durhan White Stevens and Henry Willard Dennison for their services in the Russo-Japanese war has caused much interest in Washington.

Mr. Stevens and Mr. Dennison are Americans who entered the Japanese diplomatic service in the capacity of advisers, and have had a very prominent part in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the empire. Both are well known in Washington. Mr. Stevens more generally than Mr. Dennison, for the latter has spent much of his life in Japan, while Mr. Stevens, who is a native of this city, was here for many years prior to the war with Russia.

Mr. Dennison, a native of Vermont, was a clerk in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury in the '80s and '90s, and in 1880 became legal adviser to the Japanese department of foreign affairs. He assisted the Japanese plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth in negotiating the peace treaty with Russia. He has twice been decorated by the Emperor of Japan, and is a member of Japan of the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration at The Hague. Mr. Dennison is a member of the Metropolitan Club, of this city.

Mr. Stevens was graduated from Oberlin College in 1871, was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, and in 1873 was appointed secretary of the United States Legation at Tokyo. He remained in that position until 1881, when he resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to Japan for temporary service on several occasions. In 1891 he was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of Korea, and in 1893 resigned and returned to this country. In November of that year he entered the service of the Japanese government as English secretary of the legation in Washington, and the next year went to Tokyo to serve in the foreign office. In 1887 he became honorary consul of the Japanese Legation in Washington, and was recalled to